



THE ARKANSAS POST GAZETTE.

NEWSLETTER OF ARKANSAS POST NATIONAL MEMORIAL, GILLETT, ARKANSAS

September/October 2003 ♣ Volume 3, Issue 4

Ghosts of the Past coming October 25

The ninth annual Ghosts of the Past tour will be held Saturday, October 25, 2003.

This year's theme of 'First Impressions,' is intended to explore the descriptions and impressions left behind by various visitors to the Post, with an emphasis on the years following the 1803 purchase of Louisiana by the United States. Take a walk through the history of Arkansas Post and events of nearly 300 years will come to life as living historians and volunteers recreate scenes out of Arkansas Post's history.

Planned scenes include Henri Joutel's arrival at the Post in 1687, Governor James Miller describing Arkansas Post to his wife, and a visit to the Post in 1900.

Make Reservations Now!

Each one-hour tour will start from the visitor center beginning at 5 p.m. and departing every 15 minutes with the last tour leaving at 8:30 p.m. Each tour is limited to 25 people; therefore, reservations are strongly recommended and may be made by calling 870-548-2207.

Since this is an outdoor program visitors are encouraged to wear comfortable walking shoes and warm clothing. All tours are wheel chair accessible. In case of rain, the program will move to the auditorium of the park visitor center.



Fort Smith NHS Volunteer John Northrip instructs a young visitor in the proper use of a sponge-rammer to load and clean a six-pounder cannon.

Excellent Weather during the Civil War Weekend

The beautiful autumn weather on Saturday September 27th brought over one hundred visitors to the park for the annual Civil War weekend event. Programs on Saturday featured a six-pounder artillery piece from Fort Smith National Historic Site. Both artillery and infantry demonstrations were held throughout the day, drawing as many as forty visitors at a time.

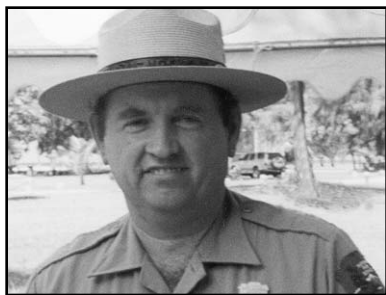
This year's programs focused on the United States Army, and their role in the attack on Fort Hindman at Arkansas Post. The Civil War weekend in September of 2004 will concentrate on the Confederate stories behind the battle.

The large number of United States troops involved in the Battle of Arkansas Post

(32,000) is so overwhelming that often overlooked is the fact that the majority of the US soldiers who fought here experienced battlefield conditions for the first time. Highlighted in this year's programs was the Chicago Mercantile Battery, an artillery unit from Illinois; following the battle, Captain Cooley of the battery reported, *"This is the first engagement of the battery. I take pleasure in noticing implicit compliance with orders of every man connected with my command, not one shrinking from his place of duty notwithstanding our dangerous position."*

A new site bulletin featuring a list of units involved in the battle, and a map of battlefield positions compiled by former park ranger Brian McCutchen was also made available to the public for the first time during the event.

Superintendent's Scribblin's



As I was struggling to meet yet another deadline, it dawned on me that these arbitrary requirements we place on others and ourselves are simply our attempts at controlling the world around us. After all, it is all based on time, a totally human invention. Sure there are physical phenomena that define time (day and night, seasons, etc.) but in all reality, time is something we do to ourselves. Virtually everything we do relates in one way or another to time (the passage of time, the lack of time, "time's up")

We eat, sleep and live according to the clock. We're at work on time; we serve our time; we even live a lifetime. But is this all really necessary? Why can't we eat when we are hungry, or sleep when we're tired. What defines a lifetime? I'm sure there are those who are reading this saying to themselves, "I don't have time for this nonsense." But stick with me for a few more minutes and stop and think about this whole crazy way we organize our lives.

If we think of time as the passage from one experience to the next, what is so magical about a certain number of moments being equal to a measurement of time? We define the period of existence called a second as 1/86,400th of a day, but which day? Clearly, someone decided to standardize on a particular period. In the ancient world, a day was defined as the cycle of the sun or the moon - at one point in history it was defined as the period required for the sun to orbit the earth. As we became more sophisticated scientifically, the definition became stricter, until today, we define the measure of time as being represented by the rate of decay of radio nucleotides (atomic clocks.)

The most interesting part of this whole thing is that man invented time in the first place. So, no matter how accurately you define it, time is artificial. Time is a purely human concept that we use to impose order on the physical world. Our use of time does impose some restrictions on the world around us, but only as a reaction to what humans do. The natural process continues without regard for the passage of time. For example, deer respond to changes in season, they eat when they are hungry and they exhibit periodic habits, but I can't recall any deer that I have seen wearing a watch to find out what time it is. They simply do not care - it makes no difference to them.

I have to wonder if living wouldn't be more enjoyable if we weren't obsessed with time. The "rat race" would be no race at all, and living a lifetime would be just a matter of events without regard to deadlines. Imagine, if you can, a place where time doesn't matter - a place where events are dealt with as they happen. I like to believe that parks are just such places. I treasure the occasions when I lose track of time as I watch a breeze rustling the leaves of the trees, or I witness a quarrel between a couple of squirrels. A drifting flock of birds that sail effortlessly over the treetops causes me to envy their seemingly carefree attitude. This is an escape for me. Fishermen experience this same kind of peace as they wait quietly for a bite. These short periods of timelessness are to be cherished. Unfortunately, as my mind absorbs all this peacefulness, it snaps back to the reality that I have to get to the store before it closes as 6:00 PM, or I won't have anything for dinner!

Edward E. Wood, Jr.

American Lotus at Arkansas Post

During late summer and early autumn, visitors to Arkansas Post are treated to the sight of lily pads and blossoms courtesy of the American Lotus.

Nelumbo lutea, the American yellow lotus, is the only lotus native to the United States. American lotus is a perennial aquatic herb with spongy, long, cylindrical rhizomes that produce tubers during the fall months. Leaf stalks are long, supporting leaves that are both floating and standing above the water surface. Leaves above the water tend to be elevated outward from the center and appearing funnel-like. Flowers are solitary, showy, on long stalks, frequently overtopping the leaves. The petals are numerous and yellow.

The American lotus produces the largest flower of any plant in North America and occurs in quiet waters in ponds, lakes and the edges of slow moving streams and rivers from Iowa to New York and south to Oklahoma, East Texas and Florida.

A number of common names, many of native American origin, are used to identify this species. Among them are: American lotus, yellow lotus, water-chinquapin, duck acorn, lotus lily, yellow *Nelumbo*, yanquapin, wonkapin, and pond nuts. In the Arkansas Post area, the common name of yancopin is most frequently used; in fact, a nearby community on the Arkansas River is named Yancopin, likely for the presence of the American Lotus..



Lotus blossoms and lily pads in Post Bend.

National Parks and the Louisiana Purchase

Arkansas Post is only one of a large number of National Park sites with connections to the Louisiana Purchase. During this bicentennial year we have highlighted some of the other parks and how they relate to the Louisiana Purchase. To complete this series, we explore parks beyond the Purchase territory, to the Pacific Ocean.



The Great Falls of the Missouri River, along the Lewis & Clark NHT.

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

This site celebrates the heroic expedition of the Corps of Discovery, led by Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark. Thirty-three people traveled with them into unknown territory, starting near what is now known as Wood River, Illinois in 1804, reaching the Pacific Ocean in 1805 and returning in 1806. Today's trail follows their route as closely as possible given the changes over the years. It is approximately 3,700 miles long, beginning near Wood River, Illinois, and passes through portions of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The Lewis & Clark NHT does not have a formal visitor center along any portion of the trail. Various organizations and individuals are responsible for trail stewardship with oversight provided by the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail office.

Nez Perce National Historical Park

For thousands of years the valleys, prairies, mountains, and plateaus of the inland north-west have been home to the Nimiipuu or Nez Perce people. Today, the 38 sites of Nez Perce National Historical Park are scattered across the states of Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Montana and have been designated to commemorate the stories and history of the Nimiipuu and their interaction with explorers, fur traders, missionaries, soldiers, settlers, gold miners, and farmers who moved through or into the area. There are two Visitor Centers, one at Park Headquarters in Spalding, Idaho and the other at Big Hole National Battlefield, Montana.



Coyote's Fishnet, a legend site along the Clearwater River, is one of 38 separate sites that make up the Nez Perce NHP.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Fort Vancouver was the administrative headquarters and main supply depot for the Hudson's Bay Company's fur trading operations in the immense Columbia Department. Under the leadership of John McLoughlin, the fort became the center of political, cultural, and commercial activities in the Pacific Northwest. When American immigrants arrived in the Oregon Country during the 1830s and 1840s, Fort Vancouver provided them with essential supplies to begin their new settlements.



Fort Vancouver circa 1845, from a painting by Richard Schlecht



Covered wagon and tipi at Whitman Mission NHS.

Whitman Mission National Historic Site

This site commemorates the courage of Marcus and Narcissa Whitman, the role the Whitmans played in establishing the Oregon Trail, and the challenges encountered when two different cultures meet. In 1836 a small group of Presbyterian missionaries traveled with the annual fur trapper's caravan into "Oregon Country." Differences in culture led to growing tensions between the Cayuse people and the Whitmans. A measles outbreak in 1847 killed half the local Cayuse. Some of the Cayuse blamed these deaths on Dr. Whitman. Dr. and Mrs. Whitman were killed; sixty people were taken hostage. The deaths of the Whitmans sent a shock wave across the country and prompted Congress to make Oregon a U.S. territory.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial

This site commemorates the 1805-06 winter encampment of the 33-member Lewis and Clark Expedition. A 1955 community-built replica of the explorers' 50'x50' Fort Clatsop is the focus of the park. The fort, historic canoe landing, and spring are nestled in the coastal forests and wetlands of the Coast Range as it merges with the Columbia River Estuary. The Salt Works unit commemorates the expedition's salt-making activities. Salt obtained from seawater was essential to the explorers' winter at Fort Clatsop and their journey back to the United States in 1806.



A reconstruction of the fort is the main feature at Fort Clatsop National Memorial.

Constitution Week at Arkansas Post

For the tenth year, Arkansas Post National Memorial hosted a National Constitution Week display, including a scroll for visitors to add their names to the Constitution. Constitution Week occurs annually every September 17-23, on the anniversary of the original signing of the Constitution in 1789.

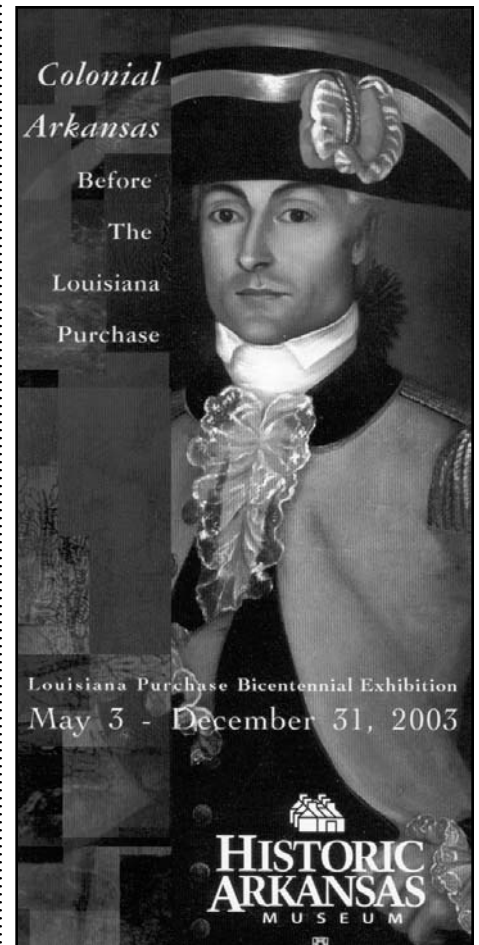
Each year since 1991 the national Constitution Center (NCC) has sponsored the "I Signed the Constitution" program across the country to encourage Americans to affirm their rights and responsibilities as citizens and to learn more about their Constitution. Just as the original signers did, participants can place their signatures on parchment that will be put on archival record in the NCC's Constitution Center.

This year over one hundred visitors participated in Constitution Week and added their name to the parchment scroll.

As the first capital of Arkansas, Arkansas Post was the site of this region's transformation from a colonial system of government, to a free democratic society. National Constitution Week provides an excellent opportunity to learn more about the transformation of the Louisiana Purchase into American territories.



Visitors examine the Constitution Week display in the visitor Center.



The portrait of Don Joseph Bernard Vallière d'Hauterive, Commandant of Arkansas Post from 1787 to 1790, is a part of the Colonial Arkansas exhibit at the Historic Arkansas Museum in Little Rock.

HOT OFF THE PRESS

From the pages of the Arkansas Gazette.
August 26, 1820

Another failure of the Mail. - Six weeks ago the Post-rider arrived here with the mail bags nearly empty; having no papers, and only 4 or 5 letters from a neighboring country. Each trip since, one mail has been due - those received bringing only the letters and papers which were due two weeks before. We are assured that these failures have occurred thro' the negligence of the Post-rider above White river, in Lawrence county. We hope the Post Master at White Run will report such neglect of duty to the Post Master General. We have a mail only once in two weeks; and when this fails it is truly aggravating, and more particularly so when it is known to be occasioned thro' the negligence of those employed in transporting it.

Colonial Arkansas and Arkansas Post are featured in Historic Arkansas Museum exhibit and conference

Of all the artifacts uncovered at Arkansas Post in archeological work over the last fifty years, the majority have not been on public display. A number of colonial era artifacts found at the park in the late 1950s and early 60s are part of Little Rock's Historic Arkansas Museum (HAM) exhibit on Colonial Arkansas. This exhibit, including Quapaw ceramics and a large dugout canoe, as well as a number of other Arkansas Post related items will be open for public viewing until the end of December. The exhibit provides a rare opportunity to explore the colonial era in depth, and we encourage anyone who can make it to visit HAM before the end of the year. Below is a more detailed description of the exhibit:

Colonial Arkansas Before the Louisiana Purchase, on exhibit through December 31 in the museum's Horace Cabe Gallery, illustrates the interaction between different nations that ultimately led to the United States purchasing the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803. In addition to items from the museum's permanent collection, the exhibit features rare and unique artifacts on loan from the National Gallery of Art, Harvard University and Henderson State University in addition to the artifacts from Arkansas Post National Memorial.

In addition to the exhibit, HAM will be hosting a conference and powwow October 9-11 that will bring together internationally known scholars and members of the Quapaw and Caddo nations to discuss Arkansas' colonial past. Topics will include various aspects of the relationship between Arkansas Native Americans and the Europeans who arrived in the 250 years preceding the Louisiana Purchase. The conference will include the Little Rock premier of the park's orientation film, "Echoes of the Past."

Soldier's diary sheds new light on the Battle of Arkansas Post

On occasion, the park receives inquiries from visitors or researchers regarding ancestors who participated in the Civil War battle here in January of 1863. Photographs, service records and other items kindly provided by these individuals help to fill in the details of the battle, and often put a real human perspective on the assault against Fort Hindman.

Over the summer a descendant of two members of the 24th Texas Dismounted Cavalry visited the park and provided an number of materials. She was inspired by her research and her visit to publish a web page on the 24th Texas; her page can be found at:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~barrettbranches/Researchers/Karen%20Hett/B24cavindex.html>

Most recently, the park has been given a transcription from a diary by Private Dyer Hitchcock, Company F, 23rd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Private Hitchcock fought at the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou outside of Vicksburg several weeks before the battle at Arkansas Post, and his journal includes details of both battles. Private Hitchcock provides a blow-by-blow account of his regiment's role in the battle, and mentions General Stephen Burbridge prominently. Following the surrender of Confederate Forces, General Burbridge personally thanked the men of the 23rd, saying, "Gentlemen.I hope that my conduct this day has proved to you that I am a union man, and I shall always fight for this Glorious Old Flag. I am proud [of] my brigade, proud of the noble conduct of the 23!! Boys, you did your duty, and I shall ever remember Old Wisconsin!!"


Most fascinating is Hitchcock's journal entries in the days immediately following the battle, and a sketch of Fort Hindman that closely matches maps from the official records of the war.

Below is Private Hitchcock's journal entry for the day immediately after the battle:


Monday January 12, 1863:

At 4 o'clock P.M. we marched into the Fort to guard it. This day occupied in collecting the prisoners, horses and waggons of the enemy for shipping. The prisoners are a fine set of fellows, well dressed in light brown and generally cheerful. They have or profess to have faith in the Confederacy; think that England will soon help them. They probably will be sent North.

Arkansas Post National Memorial



[INDEPTH HOME](#)
[ABOUT THE PARK](#)
[TIME-LINE](#)
[HISTORY](#)



By the late 17th century European powers were racing to carve up the new world. In 1686 the French moved south from the St. Lawrence Valley to plant the first European settlement in the lower Mississippi Valley. Arkansas Post was to be a staging point for Mississippi River trade between New France and the Gulf of Mexico. Over the two centuries of the settlement's life the events surrounding it typified the conflicts and changes that transformed precarious European trading posts and garrisons into new American towns.

From here, explore Arkansas Post's three-hundred year role in shaping American history.

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U.S. Department of the Interior
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Updated:
<http://www.nps.gov>
Author: [Eric Leonard](#)

A screenshot of the new expanded web site for Arkansas Post.

The "Virtual Post" -An Update on Arkansas Post's presence on the Internet

As a park located far "off the beaten path," Arkansas Post and its history is unknown to most Americans, and even a large number of Arkansans know little about the park. The internet provides the park an opportunity to educate virtual visitors about both the history of Arkansas Post and the opportunities that the park provides today. This year has brought a number of additions to the park's presence on-line, and great things are on the horizon.

At the beginning of the summer two on-line books were added to the park's expanded content. Several months later, and the two books (A study on the Colbert Raid and a work covering the founding of the Post), are the most frequented part of the park website, seeing as many as two hundred hits a day. These two on-line books represent the tip of the iceberg; over nearly fifty years the National Park Service has published a number of research reports on the history and archeology of Arkansas Post. Most of these reports are not easily available to the public, and adding them to the park's web site will greatly increase their availability and usefulness.

Work is continuing on a complete expanded web site for the park that will include additional research reports, a time line of Arkansas Post history, and additional park information useful to all types of interested individuals.

In addition, the look of the main 'park profile pages is due for a face lift sometime this fall. This new look will feature additional pictures of the park and a more user friendly layout.

People of the Post: James Wilkinson

The history of Arkansas Post is full of notable characters that are not only important to that of the lower Arkansas and Mississippi River Valleys, but to both Arkansas and American history as a whole. In each issue, it is our desire to present a brief sketch of an individual who, in some way, had a profound association with or impact on the historic Post of Arkansas.

Little remembered today, James Wilkinson is probably 19th century America's greatest scoundrel. An army officer during the Revolutionary War, Wilkinson went on to play a significant role in the army of the new American republic as well as military governor of much of the western frontier, including Louisiana. Complicating his legacy is his participation in numerous schemes to create a separate nation in the American west, and his work as a double agent for Spain.

Wilkinson was born in Benedict, Maryland, in 1757. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and opened a medical practice in Maryland. During the Revolution, he served as aide-de-camp to General Horatio Gates and carried the news of America's victory at Saratoga to Congress. Wilkinson's indiscreet criticism of General Washington's authority forced his reassignment to administrative duty as clothier general, in which post he served until 1781. Three years later, he moved to the Virginia frontier, where he promoted the territory's reorganization as the new state of Kentucky. At that time, he secretly advised the Spanish government on American plans for western development, receiving a sizable annual pension and favored trading status for his cooperation.

In 1791, Wilkinson returned to military duty during the Ohio River Territory Indian campaigns, succeeding General Anthony Wayne. As military governor of the southwest territory, Wilkinson participated in the 1803 transfer of the Louisiana Purchase from France to the United States. He served briefly as governor of the vast new territory. He was publicly criticized for his heavy-handed administration and reassigned to frontier military duty. Public concerns about his abuse of authority



JAMES WILKINSON (1757-1825) by Charles Willson Peale, from life, 1796-1797.
Oil on canvas. H 24, W 20 in (H 61.0, W 50.8 cm)
Independence NHP - INDE 14166

increased when Wilkinson's participation in former vice president Aaron Burr's scheme to establish an independent western nation was revealed. He narrowly escaped indictment during Burr's treason trial, and was twice investigated by Congress. Following an unsuccessful court-martial, he returned to his military command in New Orleans.

With the outbreak of renewed war between America and England in 1812, Wilkinson was posted to Canada. His major offensive against the British in Montreal failed, and he was discharged from active service. Wilkinson died in Mexico on 28 December 1825.

As governor of the Louisiana Territory immediately following the transfer in 1803, Wilkinson's domain included Arkansas Post, and he visited the settlement on at least one occasion on his way to and from New Orleans. Wilkinson appointed the first Justices of the

Peace in the District of Arkansas. His son, Lt. James B. Wilkinson, was a member of Pike's expedition to the west, and returned to the United States via the Arkansas River and Arkansas Post. A nephew, Benjamin Wilkinson, also worked for a short time in the Indian trade at the Post.

For Further Reading:
Chandler, David Leon. [The Jefferson Conspiracies: A President's Role in the Assassination of Meriwether Lewis](#). Quill, 1995.

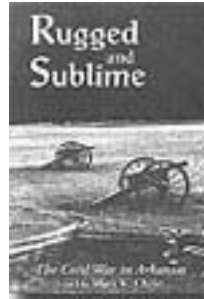
Savage, James E. "Spaniards, Scoundrels, and Statesmen: General James Wilkinson and the Spanish Conspiracy, 1787-1790." http://history.hanover.edu/hhr/98/hhr98_1.html

National Park Service. "Portraits from the Northern Theater: James Wilkinson." http://www.cr.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/revwar/image_gal/indeimg/wilkinson.html

The Post Trader: News and Information about the Park Bookstore

The recent Civil War weekend provided an opportunity for visitors to the park to discover more about the United States army and its role in the Battle of Arkansas Post. The programs and demonstrations, however, only scratched the surface of a much larger topic. The history of the Civil War, and Arkansas' role within it form the subject of a large number of books. For example, earlier this year historian Thomas DeBlack finished With Fire and Sword, a book which details the period of 1861 to 1874, including both the Civil War, and its aftermath. This book is yet another indication of how complex a subject the American Civil War truly is.

The following is a selection of Civil War titles carried in the bookstore:



Rugged and Sublime, edited by Mark Christ, is one of a number of excellent books on the Civil War in Arkansas.

Civil War Spoken Here: A Dictionary of Mispronounced people, Places, and Things of the 1860's by Robert D. Quigley. \$19.99

Best Little Stories from the Civil War by C. Brian Kelley. \$16.95

Civil War Parks: The Story Behind the Scenery by William C. Davis. \$8.95



Civil War Songbook with Historical Commentary, by Keith & Rusty McNeil. \$15.95

Artillery Through the Ages, by Albert Manucy. \$4.75

Civil War Arkansas: Beyond Battles and Leaders, edited by Anne J. Bailey and Daniel E. Sutherland. \$22.00

Rugged and Sublime: The Civil War in Arkansas, edited by Mark K. Christ. \$19.95

The Ideals Guide to American Civil War Places, by Julie Shively. \$23.00

For further information on Eastern National or the Arkansas Post National Memorial Bookstore you can visit www.eParks.com or contact the park at (870) 548-2207



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Arkansas Post National Memorial commemorates the earliest European settlement in the Lower Mississippi valley. First established in 1686, the Post was an important staging point for Mississippi River trade between New France and the Gulf of Mexico. Situated along the Arkansas River, the small settlement here blossomed into the first capital of the Arkansas Territory.

Arkansas Post National Memorial

1741 Old Post Road
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<http://www.nps.gov/arpo/>

The National Park Service cares for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

Volunteer Program Update

The fall is a good time to talk about the volunteer program at Arkansas Post. The upcoming "*Ghosts of the Past*," program requires in the vicinity of fifty volunteers, serving in all capacities to run the evening's event smoothly. *Ghosts of the Past* is the largest annual program held in the park, with around 500 visitors attending each year.

At press time, volunteers are still needed to portray historic individuals for scenes, serve as tour guides, and scene narrators. If you are interested in volunteering to assist in this program, please contact Park Ranger Eric Leonard by phone (870.548.2207) or email (eric_leonard@nps.gov).

It's been nearly ten years since the park's research library has been cataloged (by Park Ranger Dorothy Cook and volunteers Lynn and Elizabeth Gaines), and in that time a large number of books, journals and other resources have been added, making the current catalogue almost meaningless. This winter we will again tackle the park library with the intention of updating the catalogue, and are on the lookout for volunteers interested in helping out.

There are a number of on-going Natural Resources volunteer projects in the park at present, including a research project on ant populations inside the park, and herptofauna study. Studies of birds and bats within the park are being finalized now and should start soon.

Volunteer opportunities at the park are limitless and anyone interested in assisting the park is encouraged to contact the volunteer coordinator, Park Ranger Eric Leonard for more information.





National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Arkansas Post National Memorial
1741 Old Post Road
Gillett, AR 72055

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

Upcoming programs and events at Arkansas Post NMem.

October 25th, 2003 - Ninth Annual Ghosts of the Past tour

Young and old are invited to join the park for this annual, free event. Guided tours will walk through time in the old town site of Arkansas Post where visitors will participate in living history interpretation. All tours are wheelchair accessible. Program takes place rain or shine. *Reservations recommended.*

January 10th, 2004 - 141st Anniversary of the Battle of Arkansas Post.

A day of programs exploring the Civil War battle at Arkansas Post.

February 21st, 2004 - Ranger Program: After the Louisiana Purchase

Come discover how the aftermath of the Louisiana Purchase effected Arkansas Post, and the town's brief transformation as the first capital of Arkansas.

March 1st -31st, 2004 - Arkansas Archeology Month Exhibit

An exhibit of artifacts from the park's museum collection relating to this years theme of Archeology Month, "Containers before Plastic."

March 19th-21st, 2004 - Colonial Arkansas Encampment

The 2004 colonial encampment will celebrate the end of Arkansas' colonial era and the 200th anniversary of the transfer of Arkansas Post to American authorities.

March 27th, 2004 - Civil War Preservation Trust Park Day

Join park staff in Park Day, an annual hands-on preservation event sponsored by the Civil War Preservation Trust. Participants will help clean up Civil War exhibit areas, and learn more about the Battle of Arkansas Post.

